

What Will Be Done?

Congress will meet on Monday next, and the eyes of the country are upon it, wondering what will be the result of its labors. It is a foregone conclusion that "Czar" Reed will do the quorum counting again this winter, and people generally are pleased because of the certainty of the prevention of filibustering by a factious minority in the lower house.

The question of first importance will be that of revising the revenue laws in such a manner as to provide sufficient income to meet national expenses and to gradually pay off the public debt. The constitution provides that all revenue measures shall originate in the lower house, which is the only republican branch of the law making power. The revenue bill which will originate in the house is bound to be laid on the good old republican lines of protection, and it is reasonably certain that a restoration of duties on wools and woolen goods will make up an important portion of the bill. Whether such a measure can pass the senate, and, if it does, whether the president will permit it to become a law, are matters that only time can determine. It would indeed be a political marvel to see Grover Cleveland sign a bill providing for a wholesome wool tariff; but perhaps, not approving of the bill, he will permit it to become law by default, as he did the mongrel tariff bill that he had characterized as party perjury and dishonor. At any rate, the republican house should stand firmly by republican principles and insist upon the needed revenue being raised by protective tariff duties. As someone has said, if the president and the administration don't like it, they can keep on borrowing. The present seriously depleted condition of the treasury and of the gold reserve renders it imperative that something be done, and that quickly.

It is probable, also, that some financial measure will be framed in the house; but how a bill from the bi-metallic house can pass a free-silver senate and a gold-standard president, it is difficult to conceive. On the whole, it is probable the session will be an uneventful one so far as the enactment of new legislation is concerned, as the republicans have the house, the populists hold the balance of power in the senate and the democrats the presidency; but some of the debates on the floor of the two houses, the president's message and the measures introduced will doubtless attract great public interest and do much to clarify the political atmosphere and to fix the issues between the parties for next year's campaign. The president's message will open the ball and nothing will be said as to the plans of the session by any party leaders until after the president has made his recommendations. The session will prove interesting, if not profitable.

"The mortgages on farm values do not exceed sixteen per cent—a less incumbrance on capital invested than in any other line of industry." Remember what was one of the democratic stock arguments in the campaign of 1892, viz: that the farmers were mortgaged to death and that the republican party was responsible for it, and then tell us, if you can, what republican writer is trying to fool the people by making such a preposterous statement as the one above quoted. Well, it isn't a republican statement at all; it is the language of President Cleveland's democrat secretary of agriculture, Secretary Morton, used in his official report as compiled from the census returns of 1890, and is a complete refutation of the democrat falsehood that was so industriously circulated during the last presidential campaign and which deceived so many voters. Secretary Morton does not say—he does not know—how fast farm mortgages have increased or decreased under the rule or ruin rule of the present administration. It is very evident, though, that fifty cent wheat and ten cent wool have not served to make any marked reduction in their amount. He does say, however, that the exports of farm products have fallen off very largely, and we all know the "home market" has been much less valuable than under republican rule. The "markets of the

world" have proven themselves to be mere shadows, so far as agriculture is concerned, and farmers realize it and are only waiting to return to the days of republicanism and protection to home industry.

THERE is not the slightest doubt that the democratic administration has been productive of great prosperity. If anybody does not believe it, a perusal of the following London dispatch will speedily bring conviction that Grover Cleveland and his followers have caused marvelous prosperity, but that the prosperity caused by them has been in England and other foreign lands rather than in the United States. Notice the dispatch:

"Manufacturers of woolen goods regard the present tariff arrangements with the United States as extremely satisfactory. Mills at Bradford, which were shut down two years ago, are running overtime on American goods and have large orders ahead. Mills which could have been bought in 1893 are now choice property. English manufacturers realize the value of the United States market and are prepared to make great efforts, and if necessary sacrifices to retain it."

A DISPATCH to the daily papers from Lexington, Ky., says "the democrats are moving heaven and earth to get a majority in the new legislature." Fraud is probable, in order to overcome the narrow republican majority and put Joe Blackburn back in the senate. One would think the democrats of Kentucky would learn a lesson from their Tennessee neighbors, who have disrupted the party in their state by stealing the governorship. In each instance, a matter of much graver importance than a governorship or a seat in the senate devolved upon the action of democratic party, namely, the well being of that party. But even in the face of certain disintegration as a natural result of fraud, it is difficult to teach political honesty to the southern democracy.

THE unspeakable Turk would do well to stop and think that not Xerxes, Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, Napoleon, Wellington or any ancient or modern military leader had at his command such a force as the combined strength of the European nations confronting him can almost instantly call forth. The Turk would do well to consider. Should he persist in his outrages until the nations are forced to go at him in dead earnest, the military pomp and magnificent armies will be enough to annihilate the empire if it does not choose submission.

"It is highly probable that the next national republican convention will be held in Pittsburg, Pa. It is the strongest republican city in the Union, because it has derived more benefit from the protection policy than any other place."

The above is from the Chattanooga, Tenn., News, democratic. One would scarce expect a free-trade, democratic paper of the stamp of the News to admit that any city or community had received any benefit from protection.

CALVIN S. Brice of New York and Ohio has always been one of those democrats who, in spite of all adversity, were confident of success. Now he says: "The results of the elections of 1895 make it most certain that the nominee of the next republican national convention will be elected president." Calvin is right. He sees the handwriting on the wall and correctly interprets it.

WHEN our democratic friends talk about republican extravagance, they forget to say anything about the fact that the appropriations of the last republican congress were \$38,000,000 less than those of its democratic successor.

CHICAGO is the best and most convenient convention city in the country, and the national republican convention should be held there.

A Good Auctioneer.

"I'm going now. Yes, I'm going," murmured Steigher. "What an excellent auctioneer you'd make," said the heartless but tired Miss Nyeegirl.—Boston Courier.

Sweet In Comparison.

"Doesn't the rag peddler annoy you with his horn?"
"Not half as much as the piano peddler next door."—Detroit Free Press.

SELL, BUT DON'T BUY.

FREE TRADE ENGLAND GOES BACK ON FREE TRADE THEORIES.

Results of Wilson Bill Workings Startle Democrats—British Buyers Purchase Elsewhere, but Sellers Abound Here. Double Their Exports.

We have already discussed the free trade theory that if we do not buy we cannot sell. We have shown by our own import and export statistics that, since the Gorman tariff went into effect with its first approach to free trade, we have been buying very liberally from foreign countries, but, on the other hand, we have been selling less than usual in the markets of the world. As the results of our actual experience have proved different from free trade theories and promises, we thought it best to examine the results of England's buying and selling. There we have an absolute free trade country, while here the free traders might claim that their theories have not assumed practical shape because the Gorman tariff is partially protective. Without going into all the details of British foreign trade we take their exports of woolen goods and their imports of some food products, these being possibly their two most important lines of trade. Here are the figures for the eight months ending Aug. 31 of the present year:

ENGLISH EXPORTS OF WOOLEN GOODS.			
	Eight months to Aug. 31, 1894.	1895.	Increase, 1895.
Woolen and worsted yarns (pounds).....	64,900	1,164,600	1,099,700
Woolen tissues, yards.....	1,005,000	9,300,700	8,295,700
Worsted tissues, yards.....	9,475,500	48,425,100	38,949,600
Carpets, yards.....	108,100	447,400	339,300
Woolen and worsted yarns.....	27,150	1,114,280	1,087,130
Woolen tissues.....	220,000	1,046,700	826,700
Worsted tissues.....	704,400	3,234,900	2,530,500
Carpets.....	17,011	80,905	63,894
Totals.....	2,940,967	24,476,844	21,535,877

VALUE OF ENGLISH IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.
Eight months to Aug. 31.
1894. 1895. Decrease, 1895.
Cattle.....\$4,883,612 \$3,107,828 \$1,775,784
Wheat and flour.....9,558,080 9,004,168 553,912
Bacon.....3,510,019 3,222,172 287,847
Salt beef.....223,125 175,615 47,510
Fresh beef.....2,530,187 2,280,517 249,670
Cotton.....15,500,529 15,200,205 300,324
Totals.....29,205,352 23,010,561 6,194,791

Since our new tariff on wool and woolen goods went into effect England has increased her sales of woolen goods in the United States to the extent of \$17,500,000 more than she sold us of similar goods during the corresponding months of 1894. It is thus evident that England is increasing her sales with our first approach toward free trade, but how is it with her buying?

In the half dozen food products that are given above we find that England has bought from us during the first eight months of the present year to the extent of \$15,000,000 less than she bought from us last year. With larger sales of woolen goods by \$17,500,000 and smaller purchases of half a dozen food products by \$15,000,000, it is evident that England is doing pretty well since the Gorman tariff went into effect.

But unfortunately the theory of American free traders that "if we do not buy we cannot sell" still remains to be proved, for England is buying much less from us and selling us much more. We are buying more, and selling less; they are selling more, but buying less. Our statistics show that although we are doing the buying, we are not doing the selling that we used to under protection. Their statistics show that they are doing the selling, although they are not doing as much buying as when we had protection.

We should like some free trade editor to explain the why and the wherefore of this condition of affairs, which contrasts so strangely with the free trade theories and promises of the past.

Free Trade Tariff Facts.

The bureau of statistics of the treasury department supplies some interesting facts as to our foreign trade of September. Our exports of domestic products and manufactures were \$753,399 less than in September, 1894. This indicates how we are capturing the markets of the world.

But the manner in which the markets of the world are capturing us is a caution. In September we bought from foreign countries to the extent of \$14,589,425 more than in September, 1894. This makes the total of last month's trade upward of \$15,300,000 against us as compared with a year ago.

Our purchases of undutiable goods were \$12,341,094 larger than in September last year, thus showing in a remarkable manner how a free trade tariff lessens the "burden of taxation" upon "the plain people" by increasing the proportion of articles they use, upon which they must pay the free trade "tariff tax."

Another Free Trade Trust.

In spite of the fact that the duties on window glass have been reduced nearly one-half by the provisions of the new tariff the manufacturers have formed a trust. The trust has already advanced prices nearly 18 per cent, and another advance of 5 per cent is likely to follow. What becomes of the argument that a protective tariff fosters trusts, and that a revision of duties according to Democratic ideas would be a deathblow to such combinations?—Troy Times.

A Governor's "Great" Expectations.

Governor Claude Matthews (Democrat) of Indiana says, "The first year of the Wilson tariff law has fully met expectations." Then, governor, the expectations must have been very small.

Exports of Wheat.

	Value.
1892.....	\$30,800,117
1895.....	114,004,790
Democratic decrease, 1895.....	\$184,788,307

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or for eating more than his share if you don't keep him warm. Two or three dollars invested in a 5/A Blanket will save you dollars in feed. The 5/A are the strongest blankets made. Awarded highest prize at the World's Fair, 250 styles. Square blankets for the road; surcingle blankets for the stable. Every shape, size, and quality.

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Five Drawer Sewing Machine, no better made, \$18; Cottage Carpet Sweeper, 99c; 9x12 Enamel Picture Frames, with glass and mat, 10c; Perforated Chair Seats, 5, 6 and 8c each; Shoe Brushes, 8c; 12 Mo Cloth Bound Books, 10c; 5 doz. Clothes Pins for 5c; Nickel Alarm Clocks, 98c; Nickel Frame Spectacles, 10; Gold Spectacles, finest lense, 98c; Pocket Combs, with case, 3c; large Safety Pins, 4c; small Safety Pins, 3c; 1 box Black Pins, 3c; 1 Paper of Pins, 1c; 1 Paper of Tacks, 1c; Baby Rattlers, 3c; 3lb-can Tomatoes, 8c; 2lb-can best Sugar Corn, 6c; 1lb best cooking Soda, 4c; best Yeast Cakes, 3c; Nutmegs, 3c oz; Lemon Extract, 6c; Vanilla Extract, 6c; Three Crown Raisins, 5c; best Sewing Machine Oil, 6c; Feather Dusters, 9c; 20x40 Bath Towels, 10c; remnants Curtain Lace, 6 and 10c each; Men's and Boys' Shrunken Mitts, 10c; Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, 19c; a good \$1 Corset, 58c; Colored Drapery Silks, 19c yard; 48c fine all Wool Henrietta, 25c; Ladies' Felt Shoes, \$1; Ladies' Kid Tip Button Shoes, 98c; Childs' Kid Tip Button Shoes, 25c; Turkey Red Table Damask, 18c; best Table Oil Cloth, 15c; 5-foot Easels, 39c; Ladies' \$6.00 Braided and Fur Trimmed Capes, \$3.98; closing-out a lot of Jersey Waists, 25c; Street Jackets, 88c; Newmarkets, \$1.98; stamped Basins, 2, 3 and 4c; 10-quart flaring Pails, 10c; 2-qt covered Pails, 6c; best large size Dust Pans, 6c; Cake Turners, 4c; 50-foot Cotton Clothes Lines, 10c; extra value in Ladies', Men's and Children's Underwear at 25c; \$1.50 Chenille Table Covers, 98c; See our line of fine Millinery. For full values in all kinds of goods, visit

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We are selling this week fine white clean Cotton Batting for four cents.

Ask for one of our advertising lead pencils. School companions free with shoes, to the boys and girls.

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OF

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We have decided to go out of the furniture business and will close out that department as rapidly as possible. We want to move every piece in our furniture stock before November 15. In order to do this, we have marked down the prices of the goods

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These are new, up-to-date goods, desirable in every particular. You never before had an opportunity to buy such furniture in Paw Paw at so low a price; and remember, we expect to close the stock out in 30 days. Come early and get the choice of the whole stock at closing out prices. This sale of course applies to our furniture department only.

E. L. Goodale, Agent.